

BLOCKADE IS ILLEGAL AND INDEFENSIBLE

(Continued from Page One.)

These established rules of international conduct upon which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence. It is of the highest importance to neutrals not only of the present day but of the future that the principles of international right be maintained unimpaired.

"This task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, which has received the sanction of the civilized world against the lawless conduct of belligerents arising out of the bitterness of the great conflict which is now waging the countries of Europe, the United States unhesitatingly assumes, and to the accomplishment of that task it will devote its energies, exercising always that impartiality which from the outbreak of the war it has sought to exercise in its relations with the warring nations."

The note is dated October 21, and acknowledges the notes of the British government dated January 7, February 10, June 22, July 23, July 31, (two), August 13, and a note verbatim of the British embassy of August 6, all of which relate to restrictions upon American commerce. The United States says at the outset that it has delayed answering these notes in the hope that the announced purpose of Great Britain "to exercise their belligerent right with every possible consideration for the interests of neutrals," and of causing "the least possible amount of inconvenience to persons engaged in legitimate trade" would in practice not unjustifiably infringe upon the neutral rights of American citizens.

"It is therefore a matter of regret," says the note, "that this hope has not been realized, but that on the contrary, interference with American ships and cargoes destined in good faith to neutral ports and lawfully entitled to proceed have become increasingly vexatious, causing American ship-owners and American merchants to complain to this government of the failure to take steps to prevent an exercise of belligerent power in contravention of their just rights. As the measures complained of proceed directly from orders issued by the British government, are executed by British authorities, and arouse a reasonable apprehension that, if not resisted, they may be carried to an extent even more injurious to American interests this government directs the attention of His Majesty's government to the following consideration."

Here follow in numbered paragraphs the points made by the United States. Summarized they are:

(1.) The statistics presented by Great Britain to prove an increase rather than a decrease in American trade "fail to take into account the increased price of commodities resulting from a state of war or to make any allowance for the diminution in the volume of trade which the neutral countries in Europe previously had with the nations at war."

(2.) Detentions by Great Britain have not been "uniformly based on proofs obtained at the time of seizure, but many vessels have been detained while search was made for evidence." The question has been one of "evidence to support the belief of—in many cases a bare suspicion of—enemy destination, or occasionally of enemy origin of the goods involved."

(3.) Attention is directed with regard to search of neutral vessels at sea to the instructions issued to the naval commanders of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Japan, Spain, Germany and France from 1888 to the beginning of the present war to show "that search in port was not contemplated by the government of any of these countries."

(4.) An examination of the opinion of the most eminent text writers on the laws of nations show "that they give practically no consideration to the question of search in port outside of examinations in the course of regular prize court proceedings."

(5.) Answering the assertion of Great Britain that the position of the United States in relation of search at sea is inconsistent with its practice during the Civil War, the note says this is based upon a "misconception." A careful search of the records "shows conclusively that there were no instances when vessels were brought into port for search prior to instituting prize court proceedings," and that captures were not made upon other grounds than evidence found on the ship under investigation, and not upon circumstances, ascertained from external sources." It is here that Secretary Lansing appends a copy of the instructions issued to American naval officers on August 18, 1862.

(6.) In answer to the British contention that conditions relating to the size and seaworthiness of modern carriers justify bringing vessels into port, there is cited the report of a board of United States naval experts, "made, in which it is declared, that it is not necessary to remove 'every package of a ship's cargo' to establish the character and nature of her trade, that the facilities for boarding and inspection of modern ships, are in fact greater than in former times, and that to permit ships to be taken into port 'would be a direct aid to the belligerents concerned in that it would release a belligerent vessel overhauling the neutral from its duty of search and set it free for further belligerent operations.'"

(7, 8 and 9.) Those points deal with new procedures in the prize courts the effect of which the United States complains is "to subject traders to risk of loss, delay and expense so great and so burdensome as to practically destroy much of the export trade of the United States to neutral countries of Europe."

(10 and 11.) These discuss the question of the burden of proof as to "non-contraband of goods considered 'to order,' the United States arguing that none of the cases cited by Great Britain proves that the bur-

den of proof can rightly be made to rest upon the claimants. (12.) The greatly increased imports of neutral countries, although Great Britain's enemies, "cannot be accepted as evidence that the blockade is not effective." The commodities are destined for re-exportation to the belligerents. Such a rule, if accepted, "offers too great an opportunity for abuse by the belligerents and is opposed to those fundamental principles of justice which are the foundation of the jurisprudence of the United States and Great Britain."

(13.) Attention is directed to the fact that Great Britain admits that her exports to neutral countries have also materially increased since the present war began. "Thus Great Britain," says the note, "concededly shares in creating a condition which is relied upon as a sufficient ground to justify the interception of American goods destined to neutral European ports. If British exports to those ports should be still further increased, it is obvious that, under the rule of evidence contended for by the British government, the presumption of enemy destination could be applied to a greater number of American cargoes, and American trade would suffer to the extent that British trade benefited by the increase. Great Britain cannot expect the United States to submit to such manifest injustice or to permit the rights of its citizens to be so seriously impaired."

(14.) Whatever may be the conjectural conclusion drawn from trade statistics, the United States "maintains the right to sell goods into the general stock of a neutral country, and denounces as illegal and unjustifiable any attempt of a belligerent to interfere with that right on the ground that it suspects that the previous supply of such goods in the neutral country which the imports renew or replace has been sold to an enemy. That is a matter with which the neutral vendor has no concern and which can in no way affect his rights of trade. Moreover, even if goods listed as conditional contraband are destined to an enemy country through a neutral country, that fact is not in itself sufficient to justify their seizure."

(15.) In view of these considerations the United States announces that it has no other course but "to contest seizures of vessels at sea upon conjectural suspicion and the practice of bringing them into port for the purpose, by search or otherwise, of obtaining evidence," and adds that "relying upon the regard of the British government for the principles of justice so frequently and uniformly manifested prior to the present war, this government anticipates that the British government will instruct their officers to refrain from these vexatious and illegal practices."

(16.) Directing particular attention to the so-called "blockade measures" imposed by the Order in Council of March 11, the British note of July 23 last is cited to confirm the intention "to establish a blockade." After over six months application of the blockade order, the note says, "the experience of American citizens has convinced the government of the United States that Great Britain has been unsuccessful in her efforts to distinguish between enemy and neutral trade."

(17.) The practice of requiring a consignor to prove that his shipments are not bound to an enemy of Great Britain even when articles are on the embargo list of the neutral country to which they are destined, is characterized as "harassing to neutral traders."

(18.) While the United States government "was at first inclined to view with leniency the British measures which were termed in the correspondence but not in the Order in Council of March 11 'a blockade,' because of the assurance of the British government that inconvenience to neutral trade would be minimized by the discretion left to the courts in the application of the Order in Council and by the instructions which it was said would be issued to the administrative and other authorities having to do with the execution of the so-called 'blockade' measures, this government is now forced to the realization that its expectations, which were fully set forth in its note of March 30 were based on a misconception of the intentions of the British government. Desiring to avoid controversy and in the expectation that the administration of the Order in Council would conform to the established rules of international law, this government has until now reserved the question of the actual validity of the Order in Council of March 11, in so far as it is considered by the government of Great Britain to establish a blockade within the meaning of that term as understood in the law and practices of nations; but in the circumstances now developed it feels that it can no longer permit the validity of the alleged blockade to remain unchallenged."

(19.) Pointing out that in accordance with the Declaration of Paris in 1856 the effectiveness of a blockade is "manifestly a question of fact," the United States says it is "common knowledge that the German coasts are open to trade with the Scandinavian countries." The recent placing of cotton on the British list of contraband is spoken of as making it appear that the British government themselves have been forced to the conclusion that the blockade is ineffective to prevent shipments of cotton from reaching their enemies, or else that they are doubtful as to the legality of the form of blockade which they have sought to maintain."

(20.) Decisions are cited to show that it is an essential principle, universally accepted, that a blockade must apply impartially to the ships of all nations, and it is added that "if belligerents themselves trade with blocked ports" the principle in the past has been that they cannot be regarded as effectively blockaded. These decisions are referred to "since it is a matter of common knowledge that Great Britain exports and re-exports large quantities of merchandise to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, whose ports,

so far as the blockade is concerned, she regards as blocked." (21.) The principle of the blockade of neutral ports is that of a blockade in fact, not of a blockade in law, as the blockade of London, adopted by Great Britain as a blockade, are discussed in connection with the British prize courts prior to the present war, as well as the Malabar cases in the American Civil War are recalled to support the contention of the United States.

(22.) Measured by "the universal conceded tests the present British measure cannot be regarded as constituting a blockade in law, or practice, or in effect."

(23.) Formal notice is given that the "blockade" which Great Britain "claims to have instituted under the Order in Council of March 11, cannot be recognized as a legal blockade by the United States."

(24.) The British view of the famous Springbok case before the outbreak of the present war is cited to support the American contentions.

(25 to 35 inclusive.) These deal exhaustively with the modes of judicial redress for citizens of neutral countries, and reaches certain general conclusions. "The Government of the United States," the note says, "has viewed with surprise and concern the attempt of His Majesty's government to confer upon the British prize courts jurisdiction by this illegal exercise of force in order that those courts may apply to vessels and cargoes of neutral nationalities, seized on the high seas, municipal laws and orders which can only rightfully be enforceable within the territorial waters of Great Britain, or against vessels of British nationality when on the high seas."

The United States government feels that it cannot reasonably be expected to advise its citizens to seek redress before tribunals which are in its opinion, unauthorized by the unrestricted application of international law to grant reparation, nor to refrain from presenting their claims directly to the British government through diplomatic channels."

Secretary Lansing moreover denies in this connection that the charges, such as pilotage, wharfage, unloading costs, etc., against a detained vessel must be paid by the claimants, and adds that the United States is "loath to believe that such ungenerous treatment will continue to be accorded American citizens." Any waivers of indemnity exacted from American citizens "under such conditions of duress," it is declared, cannot preclude them from subsequently obtaining redress through diplomatic channels.

COUNTY NEWS

NOTES FROM MILL VILLAGE.

Miss Inez Alley is very sick with typhoid fever.

Mrs. Sam Alley, who has been very sick, is able to be up again.

Mrs. Jack Rollins, who has been improving, is worse again.

The little grandchild of Mr. J. A. Steele, is very sick.

Mrs. Maud Pitman is sick.

The little child of Mrs. Joe Hunter is still very sick.

Mrs. Elsie Richardson had the misfortune Saturday of falling and spraining her ankle.

The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Jack McManus died the past week.

Miss Stella Ghent is some better now.

Mr. Vern McManus is expected to arrive home Wednesday.

Mr. C. T. Hardin and daughter visited in Lancaster Sunday.

Mr. G. F. Hay and Mr. Ernest Caution will be at the Kershaw cotton mill for a few days, moving machinery from Lancaster cotton mill to the Kershaw cotton mill.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Settemyer motored to Camden and back Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Rankin, who preached in the Moriah Association for about twenty years, now living near Columbia, will preach at the Second Baptist church Sunday night.

Rev. and Mrs. T. A. Dabney were visitors here Sunday. Mr. Dabney preached at the Second Baptist church Sunday night. Mrs. Dabney was our missionary for about three years, but has been away for about six years. We were glad to have them with us.

Mr. Hampton Huey visited Mrs. M. J. Huey fair week.

Miss Loma McCain visited Mrs. M. J. Huey the past week.

Miss Anna Simpson visited Mrs. M. J. Huey the past week.

Miss Nannie Bowers has returned home after a visit to the fair.

Miss Net Knight of Great Falls has returned home after visiting Miss Isabella Knight.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Steele and family the Creek section visited Mrs. C. B. Burnett fair week.

Mrs. S. B. Roberts and little daughter visited her sister, Mrs. W. R. Roberts.

Miss Dennie Hilton of Kershaw was a pleasant visitor at the home of Mr. C. B. Burnett Friday.

Miss Mary Roberts visited Miss Beulah Burnett Friday.

Mr. C. B. Burnett visited in Charlotte Saturday.

Miss Nettie Roberts of the Creek section has returned home, where she will attend school.

Mr. Alex Knight of Great Falls visited the fair last week.

Mrs. W. L. Blackmon of Kershaw visited the fair the past week.

Mr. Willie Bowers and family of Flint Ridge visited the fair last week.

Master Linder Bowers is visiting his cousin, Master Clyde Small.

Supt. Robbins and Mr. J. D. Templeton attended the textile meeting at Greenville this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Knight are visiting the former's brother, Mr. Bill Knight.

Miss Blanche Small is the guest of her brother, Mr. Chap Small.

Mr. Otho Farmer of Plain visited Mr. Hazel Small the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bowers are

visiting their daughter, Mrs. W. R. Threalt.

Mr. Ed Evans visited Rock Hill the past week.

Miss Cora Carnes is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Chap. Small.

Miss Bertie Crenshaw is confined to her room on account of a sore foot.

Mrs. Almira Funderburk of Rock Hill visited her father, Mr. Mike Soven.

LONGSVILLE.

Special to The News.

Longville, Nov. 8.—Curtis Faulkenberry, son of Mrs. L. C. Faulkenberry, has been right sick for the past week, and we regret that he is still quite sick.

Mrs. P. E. Blackmon visited Mrs. Sidney Hinson last Saturday.

Mrs. Cera Simpson spent the day with her mother Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hegler spent Saturday night in Kershaw with Mr. Hegler's brother.

The farmers of this section, are practically done gathering. It seems at present that they are determined, if the seasons are favorable, to make a big crop of wheat and oats next year. They are taking advantage of this fine weather we have been having for the past few weeks, by sowing oats and a few have also put in some wheat. Practically every farmer in this section has sown or is preparing to sow from one to five bushels of wheat this fall.

I enjoy right much the letters from the pen of our friend, Mr. Twitty of Georgia. I think from his style of writing he must be a very nice man. I enjoy all the news from all the correspondents that write for your excellent paper.

Mr. W. Furman Connell and Miss Lois Roberts were united in the holy bonds of wedlock Sunday evening at the home of P. E. Blackmon. Mr. Connell is a son of Mr. H. C. Connell, a prosperous and well to do farmer of the Fork Hill section. The bride is a daughter of Mr. L. R. Roberts of the Longville section. Their many friends wish for them a happy and prosperous journey through life. The ceremony was performed by Rev. P. E. Blackmon.

The majority of the people of this section went to Lancaster last week to the fair. Some liked it and some did not. That is the way it goes. All the people did not love the Lord when he was on the earth. I think the fair was all right. If it was not what some people expected they are to blame, for there were so many that did nothing to make it what they thought it should have been.

If you publish this I will tell you why I was pleased with the county fair the next time I write.

P. E. BLACKMON.

An Error Corrected.

The Lancaster & Chester Railway Company's local office has furnished us with the following, which we are glad to publish for the benefit of the business men and others to whom it may not be generally known:

The postoffice has instructions to pouch mail via L. & C. for the North on the afternoon to make connection with Southern train No. 32 at Chester. This puts mail in the North four hours earlier than when sent out on Southern train No. 117.

The announcement a week ago that the L. & C. mail was "the last northbound mail in the afternoon" was an error.

Outlook Dark.

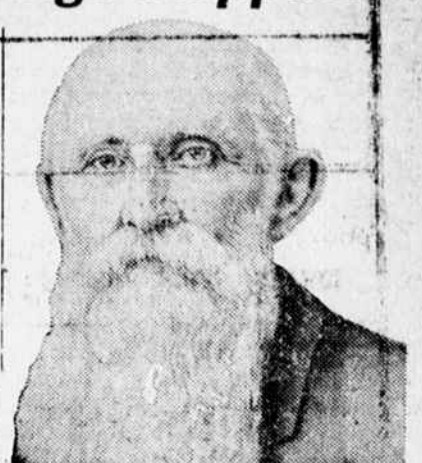
There is reported to be a shortage of peroxide, and the outlook for the blondest is dark.—Anderson Mail.

Healthy Old Age Brings Happiness

Simple, Relatively Painless, Healthy by Overcoming Tendency to Constipation.

Advancing years impair the action of the vital organs. Old age should be the period of greatest happiness, but good health is necessary. Constipation should not be tolerated—it is often the direct cause of ill health. Headache, belching, biliousness, bloated, drowsiness after eating and other symptoms of constipation can be readily relieved by the use of a simple laxative compound sold in drug stores under the name of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Mr. J. H. Bristol, 1412 Geddes Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich., who is 83 years old, says "Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is the best remedy I ever used for constipation and I always have a bottle of it in the house for use when I feel the need of it; it never disappoints."

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a mild laxative preparation, positive in its effect, acting easily and naturally without griping or other pain or discomfort. For over a quarter of a century it has been the standard household remedy in thousands of



MR. J. H. BRISTOL.

homes. Druggists everywhere sell it for fifty cents a bottle. A trial bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin can be obtained free of charge, by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 454 Washington St., Monticello, Illinois.

POULTRY PREMIUM LIST.

Awards in Poultry Department of County Fair.

The list of awards for all of the exhibits of the county fair are not yet available, but as soon as they are given to us they will be published. We begin with the first installment today, the awards in the poultry department.

The judging was done by Prof. C. A. Cleveland of Winthrop College, who is in charge of organizing boys and girls poultry clubs in this state. He made the following awards:

White Plymouth Rocks—First hen, Millen Plyler; first pullet, Millen Plyler; first cock, Millen Plyler; second cock, Millen Plyler; second hen, Millen Plyler; second pullet, Millen Plyler.

Rhode Island Reds—First pullet, Dr. R. C. Brown; first cock, Dr. R. C. Brown; second cockerel, J. W. Hall; second pullet, Dr. R. C. Brown; second cock, Clark Robinson; first pen, Clark Robinson.

Anconas—First pullet, J. W. Hall; first cockerel, J. W. Hall; second pullet, J. W. Hall.

Black Orpingtons—First hen, T. J. Harper; second hen, T. J. Harper.

Single Comb White Leghorns—First hen, W. H. Cunningham; first pullet, W. H. Cunningham; first cock, W. H. Cunningham; first cockerel, W. H. Cunningham; second hen, Dr. R. C. Brown; second cockerel, Dr. R. C. Brown; second pullet, W. H. Cunningham; first pen, W. H. Cunningham.

Brown Leghorns—First hen, B. J. Richardson; first pullet, B. J. Richardson; first cockerel, B. J. Richardson; second hen, B. J. Richardson; second cockerel, B. J. Richardson; first pen, B. J. Richardson.

Silver Campines—First hen, T. L. Hilton; first pullet, T. L. Hilton; first cock, T. L. Hilton; first cockerel, Howard Jordan; second hen, Howard Jordan; second cockerel, T. L. Hilton.

Partridge Wyandottes, first pullet, A. J. Baker; first cockerel, A. J. Baker.

White Wyandottes—First pullet, W. B. Twitty; first cockerel, W. B. Twitty; second pullet, Twittihale Farm; first pen, Twittihale Farm.

Bantams—First pair Golden Seabrights, Lark Starnes.

In the poultry department, to receive a premium each variety and sex had to contain two specimens to have the class full. It most shows a full class requires four single specimens and four pens, but where we had only one pen exhibited, if it was worthy, we paid second money and awarded first ribbon. In case of single specimens, where only one variety was entered and no competition, the blue ribbon was awarded and no money paid.

The show was not quite as large as last year, and competition was lacking.

How to Make Fat Omelets.

Ann Carlson's advice: "If you want a baby girl to grow a big, buxom woman, just name her Dot, Fairy, or Dolly."—Kansas City Star.

WHERE SHALL WE BUY IT?

Robinson-Cloud Company
Fall Suits and Coats.

Bennett-Terry Co
Time Means Money.

J. F. Mackey Co.
Floor Coverings

BANK OF LANCASTER
Safe to Deal With.

HIRSCHS'
Guarantee Satisfaction.

OUR STORES ARE FULL OF BARGAINS. DO YOUR SHOPPING IN THIS TOWN.

It means greater prosperity for everybody. Read about them in this paper.

Has it ever occurred to you that it would be money in your pocket to glue your eyes—both of 'em—to the ads in this paper every week?

It's a fact, and others know it and are profiting by that knowledge, whether you are or not.

From now on you will find this paper full of ads of the thousand and one things needed for the Christmas holidays. The very article you want will probably be mentioned somewhere in the ads, and it will be decidedly to your interest to know which store can sell it to you to the best advantage.

Keep your eyes on the ads—they tell the story.

READ NEWS ADS. HEED NEWS ADS. SPEND MONEY WITH NEWS ADVERTISERS AND BANK THE SAVING.

Edwards & Horton

Message to Good Eaters.

PEPSI-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY

First and Last.

First National Bank

Wipe Out Extravagance.

Catawba Meat Market

Cold Weather and Good Meats.